Paices of Subsemprions: Single copies, \$2.50 per year five copies for \$10, payable in advance. to be hoped that a knowledge of the enduring FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C. love and gratitude of those whom she has so

[Communicated.]

## The Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth.

To those among the numerous readers of the NEW NATIONAL ERA who are interested in the advancement of education, and especially in the progress of the above-named Institution, a brief account of the annual exercises, which occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d instants, may be welcome.

Concerning the public examination, before an intelligent and appreciative audience, in the halls of the Institute, on Wednesday, we are unable to speak from actual observation; but, from the reports of competent spectators, and those of the Philadelphia journals, we learn the high gratification of all parties who witnessed them, and particularly that evinced by several gentlemen of the city eminent in letters and science, and prominent among whom was Professor Stille, Provost of the University | regret, a passage between two of the most of Pennsylvania.

The following account of the award of prizes on that occasion is from the Philadelphia Press report :

Classical-Harrietta G. Sylva.

Mathamatical Goorge O Moore, Jr., and Ada V. LeCount. Best English Essays-Katie Campbell and not a hopeless task, to recover the State from

George E. Johnson. Exemplary Conduct and Diligence-Arena

Concerning the "eighteenth annual commencement" exercises, on Thursday evening, at National Hall, we have the pleasure of reporting from personal observation.

As a necessary precaution, we found ourselves comfortably settled in an unassuming portion of the great hall, fully an hour before the time announced in the programme; and, as we expected, despite the severity of the weather, he felt hurt, and showed that he was so. The floor and gallery were speedily filled to their difficulty in New York, as is universally known. utmost capacity. On the left foreground of springs from patronage. Under our miserable the platform, arranged for the occasion, appeared the venerable Board of Managers; on | tor's real power and influence. If one of the the right, the advanced classes : and, on ele- | State Senators is known to have more success vated seats in the background, the minor pupils in "placing his followers, the other is inevitaof the Institute. A few minutes before the time, from a door on the right of the platform, is very sure to follow. If, then, the adminisentered the Principal of the Institute, Miss F. | tration intervenes, and, as it were, declares for M. Jackson, her able coadjutors, Messrs. O. V. one against the other, disaffection and open Catto, R. T. Greener, and assistant teachers, The remedy is obvious. It is with the Presifollowed by the members of the graduating dent. Seeing the situation, he may require of class, viz : Master Geo. O. Moore, Misses Laura | each Senator that the difference be composed and Maria C. Barney, Arena M. Ruffin, Ada upon his withdrawing from active interference, V. LeCount, Priscilla E. Ehrickx, Harrietta G. Sylva, Nancy C. Smith.

Precisely at eight o'clock the Principal arose, and, during unmistakable expressions of welcome from the immense audience, announced, in clear tones and with characteristic grace, the opening of the oratorical exercises by the in- It is naturally Republican, as Senator Schurz troduction of Miss Laura F. Barney, who delivered the Latin Salutatory. This address, allowing for the novel position of the fair salutatrice, having been creditably got through with, then came the series of orations, essays, &c., according to the programme, viz : eight orations, of which seven were by young gentlemen of the minor classes; eight essays, read by misses of the graduating and of the advanced classes; two English versions from Thucydides and Sallust, with a dialogue, and a recitation of the XLIIth Psalm, the former by a class of boys, and the latter of girls, from the with a little sagacity in healing those among Preparatory Department.

The orations, well selected, elicited frequent applause, and reflected great credit, both on the young gentlemen and on their instructors. Among them we notice the following : " English and Scotch Poets," by Master George O. Moore: "The Strength of the American Government," by Master Silas E. Taylor; and "Oliver Cromwell," by Master Alex. Merrill. The orations were interspersed with the essays, recitation, &c. ; and, among the former, "Fashion, the Autocrat," by Miss Arena M. Ruffin, provoked general merriment and applause by its wit, pith, and depth. The essay of Miss Dora Cole, a young lady whose oratorical power impressed us very favorably at the examinations of 1869, deserves special mention. Her theme was "Woman." Endowed with a remarkable voice, peculiar sweetness of manner and of person, we should not at all be surprised if that young lady were heard from, in the not distant future, as a successful lecturess; and this comment, which is far from being an attempt to varnish things, will apply could be persuaded to do the negro justiceequally to Misses Ada V. LeCount and Edith that they would give him his liberty, protect Webb. The latter read, as a substitute, Miss him in his civil rights, make his life, labor and Laura F. Barney's essay, entitled "The Effects property secure, and allow him to enjoy his of War Upon National Character;" and it white man to gain by persecuting or injuring, really afforded us great satisfaction to observe or allowing the negro to be maltreated? Nothhow the elecution of that mere child riveted ing whatever. If their sense of humanity is the attention of the audience. While we felt their justice ought not to allow them to be consident that time would more fully develop wronged. Now there are mean men, with narher talent, the enthusiastic applause which row minds, and hearts full of prejudice, that greeted her as she ended was well merited. Milton appears to be Miss LeCount's favorite. Her theme, "Milton as an Advocate of Free- we will be rid of them, and blessed in their dedom," recalled her happy rendition of a year parture. But why should men, who claim to ago of a passage from the great epicist. She delivered, also, the valedictory, and in a manner which plainly indicated that she felt what she uttered. Very few persons in that motley some people who profess respectability, and assembly will forget her pathos.

The evening exercises, which must have made not a few of our copperheaded friends, who were sure to be on hand, feel a "leetle" are thrown open to them, and they are permitsheepish and uncomfortable, closed with an appropriate address from a gentleman of the board, who also presented the diplomas to the

the platform, to meet the hearty congratula- groes; but those possessions cannot protect zens, they saw fit to unite their fortunes with Why, before the war the memory of man fight for its dissolution. tions of their relatives and friends, and to their names from the execration of all good the Republican party of the country, was the could scarcely go back to a case in Virginia The gentleman pathetically says to us, "Do surgings and unconscionable squeezings of out their children as those of an outlaw. Hap- tution of the State of Virginia. hopes of the founders of this excellent "Instiwho issue annually from its halls, fully prepared and equipped to engage in the moral ble managers and patrons could not but have felt, during the exercises, a cheering degree of moral compensation as a stimulus to greater benificence hereafter; while to the principal to be appreciated, and says that formerly Richand her skilled assistants, though it could mond, instead of blasting out beds of the finest never constitute an adequate recompense for granite on the continent, used to send on to years of devotion, anxious care, and incessant toil, to say nothing of frequent annoyance, this success must have been a source of honest

pride. In all our visits to the Institute since Miss Jackson's installation, it has been no less a problem to us than a matter of sincere admiration, as to how that accomplished lady manages the many and arduous duties of her posi- that the 14th amendment does not affect the tion, without a greater impairment of health status of the Indian.

## WNATIONALER

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871. VOL. I.-NO. 52.}

> AMNESTY. SPEECH OF

than that which she now endures. Still, it is

successfully trained, qualified, and launched

into spheres of permanent usefulness, may

serve to cheer her on in the noble though oner-

ous task of edification. Her graduates, scat-

tered throughout the Union, will ever look

increase their veneration for those whose rela-

Republican Quarrels.

harmony among the party chiefs. Quarrels at

headquarters will not make a peaceful camp.

And that there are quarrels, serious and fierce,

we all know. The President and Senators

Sumper and Schurz for instance, are not

friendly. The New York Senators are alienated

from each other, and we recall, with profound

eminent Republican Senators upon the floor

of the Senate on the 4th of July last. The

mischief of these differences is incalculable.

They may defeat the policy of the Adminis-

tration, and they may very easily defeat the party in the Presidential election. Unques

tionably the difficulty in the State of New

York did defeat the party in November. It

would not have been a very difficult, certainly

the Democrats. But the first condition of

success was absolute harmony, and that was

utterly wanting. They defied the Greeks while

Achilles and Agnamemnon quarreled. Let

the Republican chiefs reflect whether Republi-

We do not discuss the reasons of the differ-

ences. The blame undoubtedly must be divided.

Certainly the President, whatever may have

been his mistakes of method or of policy during

the last session-and they were very few-did

not deserve the kind of censure which he re-

ceived from certain administration Senators.

Nor can those Senators be justly surprised if

system it is impossible that the control of

bly chagrined, and he is discredited with his

party as " of no account." Personal ill feeling

and holding an equal hand between them.

Governor elect, intends, we presume, to act

the results of the quasi-Democratic alliance.

is. But the Missouri Senators also are un-

friendly, and the Administration threw its in-

successful. There is, of course, a great deal

of angry and doubtful feeling. We hope,

therefore, that the Senate will refuse to allow

the Missouri war to be renewed upon its floor;

and that it will remember that Senator Schurz

is amply able to define his own position, and

can easily do so by acting quietly with his Re-

publican friends, as he has shown his intention

to do by attending the first Republican caucus.

The determination of the President that

there shall be Republican peace, and his own

refusal to recognize any differences of his own,

the Senators, will give him a position and in-

fluence which will be invaluable. Resolute

sagacity in the adjustment of the quarrels, and

a sense of personal responsibility for the party

success upon the part of the Senators and

Representatives, will make Republican har-

mony and triumph as overwhelming as they

Respectable Outlaws

are of frequent occurrences in the State of Ken-

tucky, and that there as here the blacks are

frequently maltreated by those who know bet-

ter and ought to be ashamed of themselves.

'Silly people sometimes ask us, with an air

of severe censure, why is it that you are opposing

your own race, and defending the negroes!

The only possible answer to such people is,

that they are born fools, and, we fear, will die

white race, that we have believed that they

fools. We have such a high opinion of the

a kindness or justice To such men it is use-

less to say anything. They will soon die, and

nance violence or injustice towards this lowly

people, once our slaves, and still our wards, it

are yet leaders and encouragers in schemes of

uity."-McKinney Messenger.

A Virginia paper is glad to see that the

mineral treasures of that State are beginning

New England and pay high for an inferior

article. Now the course of trade in the supply

of that stone is reversed; for we notice that a

schooner laden with Richmond granite has ar-

intervals of fifty mlles up the James river.

rived at Albany for the new capital of the

race, the following sensible lecture:

It seems that Ku-Klux and other outrages

are desirable.—Harper's Weekly.

can victory will crown their fends.

HON. CHARLES H. PORTER.

OF VIRGINIA. In the House of Representatives, Dec. 22, 1870.

Whole for debate-

back to their alma mater with pride, while the Mr. PORTER said : stern realities of active life will, day by day, Mr. SPEAKER: I desire at this time briefly o present my views in relation to the subject of amnesty. We have heard much during the discussion that has taken place upon the tions to them, during the most important period of their lives, were not merely in loco parentis. amnesty bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction in regard to the importance and the propriety of what gentlemen are pleased to call "forgiveness," on the part of the loyal people of this country represented in Every faithful Republican who thinks that Congress, toward those who have been engaged the continued power of that party is essential to the national welfare has a right to demand

Sir, as I understand it, the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States were imposed for the purpose of protecting the loyal people of this country; and whenever the party which imposed them comes to the conclusion that the safety of the loyal people will admit of the removal of those disabilities, then they will and ought to be removed. In other words, while the imposing of disabilities was a matter of principle, the question of their removal is simply a question of expediency, depending upon the opinion of the party imposing them whether the loyal people will be adequately protected if they are removed.

Now, sir, to what state of facts are all these appeals directed in behalf of forgiveness? By the way, one would almost suppose, after listening to this debate, that the loyal people of this country had been guilty of high crimes, misdemeanors, and wrongs for which it was their duty to ask forgiveness. We constantly hear appeals to us to forgive, but we scarcely ever hear an appeal to this element in the South which draggled this land with blood to keep its hand of violence and outrage off the persons of loyal poople, off men whose persons, if that flag [pointing to the national emblem over the Speaker's chair | signifies anything ought to be sacred wherever that flag may wave.

I again ask what is the state of facts in be half of which this appeal for forgiveness is constantly pressed? Simply this: a few men, comparatively, have been excluded under a provision of the Constitution from holding office. No man has been denied the right to vote, no man's property has been affected, no State even. We intended that the security of man's liberty has been infringed or is being these rights must be an existing condition, if infringed under the operation of constitutional or statutory law.

The whole question, therefore, comes to this that there are some men, bearing a very small proportion to the entire population of the country, who are denied the right to feed at the public crib for the time being; and all this noise, all this clamor, is made so that the doors may be opened, and these men may enter and become again the high priests of the Democratic party, as in former days.

holding office? Because they participated in So with the Missouri case. Mr. Brown, the the rebellion? No. Because, in addition to participating in the rebellion, they also held with the Democratic party. But Senator office under the Federal Government of under Schurz cannot join the Democracy. We do a State government? No. They are excluded not believe that the German element of the from holding office only when, in addition to Republican party in Missouri is satisfied with these two concurring circumstances, they also, as such officers, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward violated that oath by entering into the fluence in the State upon the side that was un-

We are constantly told that five years have passed away since the red waves of war closed over the land, and gentlemen exclaim pathetically, why not forgive? Gentlemen seem to ignore the fact that it is now less than two and a half years since the fourteenth article of amendments became a part of the Constitution of the United States. Previous to that time there were no disabilities except those prescribed by the act of 1862. And now, in less than two and a half years since this provision became a part of the organic law, we are asked to tear it out and to remove every disability imposed by it, before it has been scarcely tried even as an experiment.

Now, some gentlemen upon the Republican side have endeavored to persuade the House that it would be beneficial to the Republican party, in a mere party view, to remove these disabilities. It has been said that it would only increase the number of office-seekers in the Democratic party. I do not understand that the increasing the number of office seekers in the Democratic party will be a benefit to the Republican party, for they always unite on the 'regular nominations." On the other hand, I understand that when these men are exeluded, and justly excluded, from holding office, they do not take that interest in politics which they would take were their disabilities removed. And to that extent it is a benefit to the Re-Under the head of "respectable outlaws," that excellent paper, the Kentucky Statesman, reads publican party and an injury to the Demothose semi-savages who are leaders and encour- eratic party. But I do not propose to oppose agers in schemes of violence towards the black or uphold any measure on merely party grounds. I simply entered into that line of discussion because some of our friends have made themselves believe, and endeavored to persuade the House, that it would be benficial to our party to increase the strength of the Democratic party.

The Republican party of the State of Virginia, as represented in conference in April last, adopted a series of resolutions. One of these resolutions is in these words:

a part of the Constitution of the United States, whereh universal suffrage is secured to the masses of our people, we declare in favor of universal amnesty, subject, of political privileges in peace. What has the

I am enabled to repeat that resolution of the | wherever they may be. platform from memory, because I happened to I know that the loyal men of Tennessee have consider it a degradation to do the negro either is, to us, hard to comprehend. Let us say to While the classes were moving away from gangs of bad men to maltreat these poor ne- with a dark skin, and that, as American citi- men of that State.

and your enemies afterwards !

to another great fact. By the constitution of | right of suffrage. Virginia every man who is entitled to vote and hold office is eligible to serve as a juror; and gentleman allow me to ask him a question? when the question of the admission of the State to representation came before Congress through legislative committees, through the them was not provided by law? Empire State. The granite quarries commence a few miles above Richmond, and continue at

The House Judiciary Committee has decided | cuted in letter and in spirit. American public opinion and say that these stances arising out of the system of slavery own consciences as American citizens.

notwithstanding the provision of the consti- citizens of Republican proclivities to obtain tution, that from the rock-ribbed sides of the justice at their hands. Blue Ridge mountains to the rolling waters of I ask, why should any man object to the conthe Atlantic colored men are denied admission stitution of the State being carried out, so that The House having met as in Committee of the The colored population of Virginia is six hun- I am told by some from Virginia who favor amrolls there are one hundred and twenty thou- ted to the jury-box. That is true in some sand of them; and almost universally, with instances where the Republicans have elected of our great struggle. They are made voters | general rule, the general practice, that I am the constitution of Virginia they are eligible short time ago, it was proper to have placed to serve as jurors and to enjoy all other civil- great many of them there a good while ago. and political rights. Yet the Democratic Now, when we go for amnesty I want some party in power in Virginia, which pledged thing in return, and I do not intend to ask for itself to the faithful execution of that consti- anything but what is right and reasonable. I which many Republicans on this floor vouched, people of the country; not simply protection the poorer classes in their battle of life, is thing and returning nothing. the State, who enjoy their power by virtue of

sentations made to them. I put it to the intelligence and the justice of ried out, and colored American citizens shall s in their hands, and that these outrages upon | Dispatch of December 20. political and civil rights are being constantly committed. And this is one of the reasons why I do not act in accord on this question with the other Republican members of the Virginia delegation.

Mr. Speaker, when the Virginia April conference said universal amnesty they meant universal suffrage too. When they said political privileges for those who had endeavored to destroy the country and pull down the pillars of our liberties they meant, and every just and reasonable man ought to mean the same thing, the security of the rights of loyal men too, whether their rights were infringed throughout the whole country or impaired in only a single not a condition-precedent to the granting of amnesty to the other element.

I shall shortly after the recess call the attention of the House to the existing state of things in Virginia; and shall endeavor to show how reconstruction has been managed, or rather mismanaged in that State. After presenting the facts and the argument, I shall then call upon the House to apply the proper remedy, by their prayers, and by assisting our weary,

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have always been in other parts of Virginia. favor of the removal of political disabilities in while many who do, still remain under disa-

clusion from the jury-box of one hundred and their political friends! ted to the jury-box. Then the rights of white in the morning to defeat him than these thouloyal men, as well as their own, will be secure. sand men. We not only have rebel juries, but oftentimes mere professional jurors of the same political character fill the jury-box. I do not intend tled. I claim that it is the bounden duty of in that direction. I deny it. I give it as my "Resolved, That the fifteenth amendment having become | Congress, before it takes another step in panprotect the rights of six hundred thousand loyal | up and went into it because they were denied citizens in Virginia, and all of our loyal people,

assumed that the fifteenth amendment having to this Congress for protection. I trust their for they knew that they were, or soon would are on the surface, settle on a third island, and borrow their whole become a part of the organic law, the Demo- voice will not much longer go unheeded. The cratic party of Virginia would carry it out in great fault of reconstruction has been that it good faith; and when it shall be carried out in has not gone far enough. It has not been fully good faith, when all political rights shall be considered that the highest principal of justice enjoyed by the class of citizens for whom that required us first to look to the protection of our provision was designed, and not till then, will friends and the friends of the country; and the time arrive for universal amnesty. So having done that, we could then turn our attencharitable was the conference that they were tion to the rebellious classes. We want prowilling to believe in advance that the Demo- tection in our courts. We do not want to have cratic party would carry out that part of the these wrongs going on any longer. We do not Federal Constitution. But we find that they want the continuance of this system, under offices. I believe if we should remove dishave not done so. We find that in the election which colored men are being sentenced to the abilities from such, good results would follow; washing and sieving the rubbish; and thither lation. If the emigrants provide their own held in the city of Richmond during last gallows in Virginia, and being sent to the peni- we would be showing the people of the politi- a population, with picks and shovels and racks, currency, instead of importing it, they will violence towards this race, that neither their month, when the polls closed there were at one tentiary until the penitentiary is almost full. cal party opposed to us that we seek their is rapidly following, from every—even the save the whole interest, beside having great money nor their fine clothes make them gen- or two of the heavy Republican precincts in And I assert that in the large majority of these tlemen; though the doors of genteel society that city three or four hundred Republicans cases the evidence is by no means conclusive, standing in line, who had been standing there that it does not establish the guilt of the acted to approach better people, yet they are from the rising of the snn, waiting for an cused beyond a reasonable doubt. Sentenced rebellion, and who followed many a Union boy eling for it either on foot or on horseback, or nothing more nor less than bullies and out opportunity to put into the ballot-box the Re- to the penitentiary they are disfranchised by of the South into the mountains and dragged by horse-cart or mule-cart, or ox-wagon. Partlaws, and richly deserve to be hung by the publican ballots which they held in their the State constitution. And so, in this way, him into the carnage, who had their spies all nership companies, of from four persons to sixneck until they are dead. Their big farms and hands. And the fact that it pleased the whether designedly or not, the result is to unfine houses may save them while they muster Almighty to have them born into this world justly disfranchise a large partion of the loyal were, into which they endeavored to haul every second or third day.

quently loyal women. If you look over the

Mr. PORTER. Certainly.

Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri. I wish to tive or Democratic party in Virginia gave their | speaks were of persons who had not committed

other words, the test-oath,) the constitution, class of cases, or rather persons, and I stated any one; but if I saw fit to do so I would say, mond fever would be useless. and especially the jury clause, should be executed in letter and in spirit.

Class of cases, or rather persons, and I stated "Yes, traitors all," until you cease that in a major ty of these cases the evidence your insane, your shameful slanders against a few days since, at eight shillings per day—a Salt Lake advices say the Mohave and Piute

pledges have not been carried out; on the have engendered such feeling and prejudices, contrary, they have been trampled in the dust | that, with juries made up in the manner I have

to the jury box. This is no trifling matter. colored men shall be admitted to the jury-box? dred thousand strong; and on the election nesty that in some cases colored men are admitonly here and there an exception, they stand | their officers; and in one or two instances they by that party which saved this country, and have been summoned by Conservative officers. which to-day is endeavoring to save the fruits | But these cases are only exceptions. It is the by the Constitution of the United States as contending against. And I assert if it was prowell as by the State constitution; and under per to put a few colored men in the jury-box a

the constitution, which is designed to assist if it were a vast grave-yard receiving everybeing nullified by the Conservative party of It is true we cannot defeat social ostracism in the South; nor do we complain of it. Every

the action taken by Congress, who were mis- Republican must submit to that. But we ought led by the misinformation and the misrepre- to be enabled to defeat political ostracism; and by the papers, and in other responsible quarthe Republican majority of Congress whether ters, that there is both political and social osthis cry for amnesty to rebels should not cease | tracism. I hold in my hand a card published until the constitution of Virginia shall be car- by a member of the Republican State central committee of Virginia, who had ascertained enjoy their full and perfect rights? It is true | that his father had been mistaken for him, and they will tell you that the Legislature makes his mother was in consequence being injured no distinction, but it is nevertheless true that in her business. I ask the Clerk to read the the whole machinery of the State government | extract I send to the desk from the Richmond

The Clerk read as follows

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 19, 1870. Editors Dispatch:

GENTLEMEN: My father and mother have cast their lots among you-the former as deputy clerk in the circuit court office of the city, the latter as proprietress of Cook's boarding-house, corner of Eight and Clay streets-neither of whom are politicians or in any way connected with political matters. In your issue of the 16th you publish my father, F. Woltz, as a member of the State central committee. This publication is, I understand, doing my mother jury in her business. From the past friendly relations existing between one of yourselves and my father's family, I feel assured you had no intention of doing either injustice, and I believe you will take pleasure in calling the at-Republican party; am a resident of Roanoke county, and in no way connected with either the business of my father or mother. Yours, &c., JOHN W. WOLTZ.

that a certain person was a member of the Re- Island still longer, the one for two years and with their families, constitute would allow buckled on their armor, two hun- business was being injured! No one can deny lege to fight, and, if need be, die for their lican in Virginia is to make him, in the estimacountry, shall be protected in all their rights. I tion of the Conservative party, an outlaw and Amnesty to the other element, while these great | an outcast. He may be as pure and as spotless crimes go unredressed, would be an injustice as an angel of light, but he will not be above the confidence of the loyal millions of the I say it is only necessary to refer to the daily Conservative newspapers of Richmond and

And here is a significant fact. I have noticed proper cases. There is no man in this House | that every Republican who has favored amnesty who will go further than I where a proper and on this floor has given reasons which show that a deserving case is presented; but the great amnesty ought not to be granted at this time. trouble has been that a proper discrimination They have, without an exception, acknowlhas not been made in the removal of disabili- edged that outrages were being perpetrated, sisted that they never would be, until we am-

twenty thousand colored voters in Virginia? | Sir, it is a poor compliment to our flag to say The result is that the lives and liberties of that it cannot protect every man and every white loyal men, as well as their own, are not class of men throughout this country. It is trying to gather up its fruits, sometimes, I money and receive interest. safe in the courts. I said in the Reconstructure, it may make a little better feeling, for tion Committee last January that the lives of | the time being, to grant amnesty to these men. loyal men were not safe on Main street in the They may feel a little personal kindness toward to do so-if this party can remain in power and engrave the paper money, will be a clear city of Richmond. I now repeat it. It is true those who procure amnesty for them; but, until the great questions growing out of it are saving to the island using the paper money; that loyal men are not generally shot down, but after all, even this will be almost entirely mere settled, then everything great and noble will and all this difference of labor can be applied it is equally true that when a loyal man passes pretense. My word for it, in a short time they have been secured by the war. Then every- to the production of articles for export. The a group of rebels at a street corner and hears | will fall back in the old ruts, and they will per | thing will have been settled, and settled upon | island using the paper money can expert about them using vile epithets evidently intended for secute these men who labored for them in their the basis of right, justice, and equality. him, he knows that if he resents it he will hour of distress, as they conceive it to be, for either be killed and his slayer go unwhipped of | there is nothing more distressful to the Demoustice, or if in self-defense he should take life | crats of the South than to be denied the privihe will be tried, convicted of murder, and exe- lege of holding office. They will turn against cuted, and that there will be no power upon the Republican amnesty men even more bitthis earth that can reach out a protecting hand | terly than against those who, for the good of to him when that dire contingency comes. the country, desire to withhold amnesty for the trustworthy information at the command of the have an abundance of money, so that every Therefore, before this universal amnesty move. present. I know a gentleman in Virginia who ment goes any further let the State constitu. ran for Congress last month, Judge Rives, who tion of Virginia be administered so as to give has been the means of procuring the removal the fifteenth amendment full, perfect, and logi- of disabilities from more than a thousand men close to the frontier of this eastern province of But the business and productive industry of cal sway, and so that these one hundred and in his district. And there were no men in that Cape Colony. This large tract of country the island using silver coins will be con twenty thousand colored voters shall be admit- district who worked harder and got up earlier

bellion. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ] opinion, without the fear of successful refutaunder the incoming administration of President be, out at the elbows and the knees politically. I never can give my sanction to the assertion

by motives of sincerity. I would like to see these disabilities removed from the masses, and by the "masses" I mean

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10. The gentleman says to-day that the right of secession is still debatable. It is true he does every day and every hour. I say, in Virginia, described, it is almost impossible for colored not use exactly that language, but he makes

an argument-Here the bammer fell. Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri. I hope that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PORTER] family behind, and is off next week. I speak

will be allowed as much time as he wishes, because I interrupted him.

ime does the gentleman want? Mr. PORTER. Not more than five or ten The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there any

ten minutes?

There was no objection. that when the gentleman from Kentucky rose apparently, it will be even in Cape Town soon, yesterday to a personal explanation he said though four days' journey from this city by that all he had meant by his resolution of a | mail cart, traveling without break, post-haste, tution, and for the faithful performance of want protection before the laws for the loyal previous day was that secession was debatable day and night. in the beginning, not that it is now debatable. do to day exclude these men from the jury- written in the law, but men who will execute But he now maks an argument in favor of the box, and make no provision for their educa- the law in truth and justice. I do not want this constitutional right of a State to secede; and reliable information of some who have of course tional interests! The homestead provision of rebel element to be treated by us any longer as if he can make that argument now, whether been there but a short time, who, when they he believes the doctrine or not, if he can make | went, were amateurs and inexperts at any such

> ble from his own stand-point. set the gentleman right. He is entirely mis- expense. that is constantly going on. It is not disguised | taken as to my position. I have made no argu ment for the right of a State to secede. I have working hard at picking, sieving, or washing, merely maintained that it was a question dur- from sunrise until dark, and amusing theming the formation of the Constitution, in the selves under canvas, as best they can, of an Convention which adopted that instrument, evening. They report that law and good order whether that right existed or not; and by some have been fairly established by an extemporit was held to exist. I do not so hold, nor | ized "committee of safety" on the fields. Food have I made an argument to that effect.

stand the gentleman at all. I knew he meant | freely sent up by speculators. At this winter that he did not believe that a State has the season the nights are cold .- Cor. London right to secede; but I say that when the argu- Times. ments of gentlemen who advocated the right of secession can be marshaled here, so as to have some minds agree to them, so that the doctrine may be presented here with plausibility—I say it then becomes a debatable question from his own showing. It is not a debatable question in my mind; but I maintain that | ferent effects of a specie and a paper currency debatable question.

war has not settled anything.

been nevertheless endeavoring, in good faith, coin the silver money, and the labor to make

## The Diamond Land.

We hear a good deal said in regard to the rivers, and without any reliable assignable in the hands of a few capitalists, and leave sincerity of the men who inaugurated this re- limits as yet, for the diamond hunters have the producers in poverty. The people of the that this question, if I can help it, shall be belit- Jones] who preceded me dilates extensively within three days hard riding of one another, virtuous, and happy, while those using the dering to this vicious sentiment in the South, to tion, that the leaders of this rebellion got it foot or two below ground, after a few days of crime. If the two islands, instead of trading the public offices, or supposed they would be, word, a diamond field or diamond country, not nations, it must be obvious that the one using Lincoln; they inaugurated a rebellion in order any, is not in the least degree traceable. All over the one using the silver money. that they could have offices among themselves, that is certain is, that there the precious gems | Suppose the same number of emigrants to spread over an area of hundreds of square currency of a foreign nation, say \$1,000,000 miles that were uninhabited and unnoticed un- in gold, silver, or paper money, at an interest that the leaders of the rebellion were actuated | til within the last two months, little frequented, of eight per cent. per annum, payable half even by wild game, as there is neither bush nor yearly. If their imports equal their exports, grass on the surface, and which (had there and they be obliged to issue bonds every six been any one claiming rights of ownership over | months at eight per cent. to pay the interest, the men who, if they held any office at or be- it) might have been purchased by any buyer, in fifty-three years the island will become in fore engaging in the rebellion, held inferior to the great joy of the seller, for a few shil- debted to foreign nations \$64,000,000, \$63,000, offices, such as overseers of the poor, consta- lings per thousand acres. There, nevertheless, | 000 of which will be interest on the \$1,000,000 bles, and the like, and county and municipal the precious gems are, unearthed now and originally borrowed. The people must lose found every day, by the simple process of this amount, in consequence of defective legisinterest as well as the interest of the people of our own party; but I am not in favor of refour hundred miles from here, and about twice tract from MSS. of a successful merchant of moving disabilities from the projectors of the that distance from Cape Town. They are trav- New York.

The higher classes of gentry and the lower wine, under all its names, in the whole Bible classes of working people are going together | And these passages, as far as their evidence is without distinction. The pick, crowbar, shovel, explicit, show the wine commended to be of an people; and the hour will come when the betsole reason that they were excluded from exerwhere capital punishment was inflicted. To. not let us call them traitors any longer; do sieve, and washing cradle are the common acunintoxicating quality. All the other cases in discuss the delicacies of an alumni supper, we ter men who now wink at their evil doings cising the right of suffrage guarantied to them day it is a common occurrence, and they are not let us call them hard names.' I have not companiments of all. The well-employed, the which the word wine occurs are doubtful or could not help feeling, even amid the comic will openly execrate their names, and point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution and the unemployed are all neutral in this question, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution and the unemployed are all neutral in this question, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution and the unemployed are all neutral in this question, since they contain point by the fifteenth amendment and by the constitution are all neutral in this question. "traitors," where is the gentleman's sympathy alike. Good situations are being thrown up proof either on one side or on the other. Are the gratified multitude, that the highest riches and respectability. We would that be be supported to the support of the suppo gain riches and respectability. We would that babble about universal amnesty when there is names of few white men comparatively. Can hour of danger, and now are Republican citi- other day serving goods over the counter, or How can any one stand in doubt as to the good men and women everywhere would exe- no amnesty for the loyal men of the country? any one possibly imagine that crime is not as zens of Virginia and other States, keeping books, or acting bank clerk, when you conclusion to which they point. tute for Colored Youth' were being thorough- crate this bad treatment of these poor negroes. May they not better show their wisdom and prevalent among the white population now as who are denounced every day and every hour call at the same establishment, in a day or two. ly realized in the corps of efficient teachers In the name of our common Creator, Ruler, and their statesmanship by taking care of and pro-Judge, let them alone; and let us all help them tecting the men who upheld the honor of this people is committed to an equal if not greater in the North, or as "scallawags" if they were party to work like a navvy in "the fields!" to be intelligent, industrious, and orderly. The country in its hour of peril, intend of march- extent, but it is winked and connived at, or at born in the South? If it is hard to call the The principal servant in my household—a re. ever made was in the northern extremity of great enemies of every community are those ing so rapidly to cover with the mantle of least but few arrests comparatively are made, gentleman's friends "traitors," it is even a spectable soldier of the 11th regiment who the Bay of Biscay last year. The depth was and intellectual elevation of their brethren who take the law into their own hands. Those amnesty the men who tried to overthrow the and still fewer convictions. The policy is to greater hardship to call us "carpet-baggers" had purchased his discharge, earning wages at two thousand four hundred and thirty-five throughout the land; that its present venera- people ought to be driven from the commu- Government? Take care of your friends first catch in the meshes of the law the men who and "scallawags," because the former have the rate of fifty shillings per month, besides fathoms—nearly three miles. So practiced was swell the tide of Republicanism in that State | committed no crimes (?) save those of having food, bed-room, and other perquisites, gave | the hand of the officer who made the sounding, Now, let me call the attention of the House and thereby exclude them from exercising the been born in the North and having fought for notice a few days ago, and is gone this week. that the shock of the weight at their country, and being now citizens of their Other servants in the house are following im- the bottom was distinctly perceived by him. Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri. Will the respective States and members of the Republi- mediately. So it is with most other houses. The sinkers on the apparatus used weighed can party. So with the term "scallawag" - The organist of our cathedral, who was sent | three hundred weight, and the time occupied a very polite term invented by the very polite out to me from England a year ago, at an example of the descent was thirty-three minutes and and chivalrous gentlemen who stand in need of pense of fifty pounds, under a time agreement, thirty-five seconds. in January last, the leaders of the Conserva- ask the gentle if the executions of which he amnesty, who only want you to forget while receiving board and lodging free at the deanthey remember-which is applied to the class ery, at a salary of upwards of one hundred pledge to Congress in every possible way, crimes for which the punishment inflicted upon of individuals who were born in the South and pounds per annum, or equivalent, and able river the shipment of coal commenced at a stood by you while you were carrying the easily to earn at least as much more privately, most lively rate. In a few days 1,100,000 Executive, through representative men, through Mr. PORTER. I do not think, from the country through the breakers of war. If I saw has gone at a few days' notice, unable to resist bushels were started for Cincinnati, and 1,200, newspaper organs, that if Congress would only gentleman's question, that he has understood fit I should apply such epithets us I pleased, the prevailing temptation, and on promise to 000 for Louisville, and large quantities addiadmit the State to representation without that horrid (?) condition, the oath of loyalty, (in the state to representation without that horrid (?) condition, the oath of loyalty, (in the state to representation without that horrid to any particular case. I was referring to a without using any language really offensive to the diather of the coal famine in those cities would cease.

'finished-has thrown up all, leaves his wife and 'four or five hundred.

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this of my own personal experience, that your readers may judge from such little facts the Mr. PORTER. I want only a few minutes | wide-spread sensation that has been produced in this country. Two-thirds of our cathedral The SPEAKER pro tempore. How much choir, belonging to various stations of life, have me does the gentleman want? to sopranos. The principal coach builder of the town tells me to day that he can do no more work ; that all his men have this mornobjection to extending the gentleman's time for | ing given him notice of a week, to leave forthwith. Many of the police are giving the required month's notice. All the laborers under Mr. PORTER. It is true, Mr. Speaker, the city corporation have given notice. So,

All who go are writing back to their friends to follow as soon as possible. I have the most the argument now as the argument of others, labor-in comparative poverty, though respectthen I say that the right of secession is debata- able, and who have already enriched themselves, and are writing to direct their younger Mr. JONES, of Kentucky. I beg leave to sisters to be sent to boarding schools at their They sleep in tents, or under ox-wagons,

and supplies of all kinds are very little dearer Mr. PORTER. Well, I did not misunder- than in the towns they left, stores being very

## Advantages of Paper Money over Specie. The following illustrations will show the dif-

when the gentleman debates the right of seces- upon the prosperity of countries having matesion, although he may himself disclaim any rials for the formation of either. Suppose two belief in it, when he debates it before the Re- fertile islands to exist, each containing a silver presentatives of the American people, he mine as productive as the average of those now thereby virtually gives countenance to the cor- worked. Two parties, of a hundred thousand rectness of the proposition that secession is a settlers each, emigrate to these islands, taking with them implements of husbandry, a stock We believe that the argument closed when of cattle, merchandise, tools, etc., and provithe first gun was fired at Fort Sumter; and it | sions for a year, in procuring which they nearly ought to have closed when the Star of the West | exhaust their money. Arrived at their respec tention of your readers to the error. I am a was fired upon. I do not propose to enter into tive destinations, they locate their lands, etc., member of the State central committee of the any argument against the right of a State to and each party begins to make exchanges secede. I will mention but a single fact, a among its members. The want of money is fact which, although known to every student | soon severely felt. The inhabitants of one of our political history, is often overlooked. island determine to have a metal currency and When the constitution of 1789 was submitted accordingly prepare to work their silver mine. to the States for ratification some of them hesi. One-fifth of the whole population, i. e., twenty Mr. PORTER. That illustrates the state of tated as to its adoption. New York hesitated thousand, are men capable of labor. Three that the men who stood for our country, first feeling in Virginia. Because it was supposed for a long time. North Carolina and Rhode thousand engage in working the mine, and, foot-sore prisoners on the way toward the north | publican State central committee, without any | the latter for nearly three years after the con- lifteen thousand, who consume the products of star in their escape from rebel dungeons, and inquiry into his acts or his general connection | vention had adopted the Constitution. Other others. Suppose each man to earn or make as soon as the fastidiousness of the Government | with the committee, it was found that his wife's | States also paused. Now, if the right of seces | half a dollar a day-total in a year, four hunsion was understood from the start, if it was dred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum dred thousand of them, only asking the privi- that for a man to be an active, working Repub- to be regarded as a d batable question, (after being exchanged by the miners for food, clothratification.) why was it that State after State ing, etc., goes into immediate circulation. It hesitated before it fying the Constitution? will require nearly three years to supply the Why did they act as if they supposed that en- money necessary for their internal exchanges, tering the Union made the alliance permanent? say twelve dollars for each inhabitant, i. e., that no party can commit, and continue to have their cruel slanders. To test the truth of what There would certainly have been no reason for one million two hundred thousand dollars; and hesitation if they had understood that they during this period money must be very scarce. could secede whenever it suited their pleasure. The shipment of any specie abroad to pay for I agree with some gentlemen of the Demo- goods will increase the want of money at home. cratic party, with some modifications, that the Suppose the population to increase three per cent .- that is, three thousand a year-they must continue to mine \$36,000 yearly to mainerally were the enemies of this country during | tain the proportion of \$12 to each individual. which would turn the results of the war to not to work their silver mine, but to establish ties. As a general thing, men have had their that murders and assassinations were being ashes, should come into power, then I agree a paper currency and lend the money upon disabilities removed who did not deserve it, committed, and that Republicans were not safe, with the gentlemen that nothing would be set- landed security. All have the opportunity to in any respect, and then strangely enough in- tled by the war; for then, indeed, the car of borrow to one-half the value of their productive progress would be turned back into darkness, land. This money costs nothing but the com-Now, sir, what is the consequence of this ex- nestied the perpetrators of these outrages, and and, with its precious freight of human rights. paratively trifling labor of the paper and enlost to America and lost to humanity forever, graving. If a surplus be in circulation, its But, Mr. Speaker, if the party which saved owner can at any time pay off a mortgage to this country, and which since the war has been the fund and stop the interest, or fund the grant, inefficiently and lamely, but which has The difference between the labor to mine and

> as great an amount of products as the other island will coin in money. If the latter island require the products of the former, and exchange money for them, the former island will use the silver money for manufacturers, or for I know not whether you will, by this time, export; it cannot need them for money. The have received from any of the usual sources of island using the paper money would always press, any reliable account of the great move- branch of industry can be carried on to the ment of our Cape population upon the vast best advantage, and the property will be disand rich diamond fields recently discovered, tributed to those whose labor shall earn it. close to our immediate borders on the eastern stantly retarded for want of money, and frontier, now found to be richly diamondifer the high and fluctuating rates of interest will ous-washed by the Vaal and the Orange inevitably concentrate the wealth of the island found gems glittering on this very surface island using the paper currency will be rich. not to mention the large supplies found in clay | silver money will be poor, wicked, and miseraand gravel deposits turned up by the pick, a ble, because poverty and avarice will lead to unskilled search-is, in every sense of the with each other, maintain trade with other a diamond mine. The mine as yet, if there be the paper money will have a great advantage

Altogether, there are about a hundred and over twenty instances of distinct approval of

DEEP WATER. -The deepest sea sounding

Immediately after the late rise of the Ohio

To-day I bring that party before the bar of a reasonable doubt. In other words, circum- men who merely follow the dictates of their respectable man, and whose work is still un- Indians are on the war path to the number of